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Application No.: 10/711,880  
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controls the color production device 232 being electrically coupled thereto, so as to divide the light beam 212 into light beams with different color in an order, such as the light beams 212 in the order of a red light, a green light, a blue light, and a white light. In addition, the optical sensor 242 being disposed beside the color production device 232 would sense the state of the color production device 232, and a synchronous signal, which represents the state of the color production device 232, is sent back to the control unit 250. Then, these light beams 212 are sequentially propagating to the beam breaking part 244. At this moment, the control unit 250 controls the actuator 246 by the actuator driver 254, according to the synchronous signal sent from the optical sensor 242, so as to further control the beam breaking part 244 to break the passing light beam 212 within a specific period. In the embodiment, for example, the passing light beam 212, which has passed through the white filtering region W, can be broken. Or, for example, the [[noise]] noise light caused by the interfacing region E between the filtering regions can be broken, so as to improve the color saturation level of the image. In the embodiment, it can break the light beam 212 passing the white filtering region W and the noise light caused by the interfacing region E between the filtering regions, so as to both improving the color saturation level of the image and the contrast. After then, the light beams without being broken would enter a light valve 234. The light valve 234 includes, for example, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a digital micro-lens device (DMD), or a reflective-type LCOS. In the embodiment, a DMD with multiple pixel units is taken as an example as the light valve 232 for description. The pixel units of the light valve 232 are synchronously controlled by the electrically coupled light valve driver 252, so as to respectively have the

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ON states or the OFF states. The pixel unit with the ON state would cause the light beam 212 to be reflected to the projection lens 220. The pixel unit with OFF state would cause the light beam 212 to be off the projection lens 220. After then, the projection lens 220 projects the light beam 212 (image), which has been processed by the light valve 232, to the screen S.

Please amend [Para 33] as follows:

[Para 33] When the [[beam]] beam breaker module 240 [[cut]] cuts out the propagation path of the light beam, the manner for displaying image on the screen S can be referred to FIG. 1, the light beam 112 provided from the light source 110 propagates to the color wheel 132. Then, the color wheel driver 156 of the control unit 150 controls the color wheel 132, which is electrically coupled thereto. As a result, the light beam 212 is divided into several light beams 212 in different color by an order. Then, the light beams 212 sequentially enter the [[DMD]] DMD 134 with multiple pixel units. The pixel units are controlled by the DMD driver 152 being electrically coupled thereto, so as to have the ON state and the OFF state. The pixel unit with the ON state would cause the light beam 112 to be reflected to the projection lens 120. The pixel unit with OFF state would cause the light beam 112 to be off the projection lens 120. After then, the projection lens 120 projects the light beam 112 (image), which has been processed by the light valve 132, to the screen S.